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A treaty will have legal existence after it has been presented for registration by the parties concerned, to whom a certificate of registration will be delivered.

In addition, in a second register, a page will be reserved for each treaty. All relevant information will be entered therein—signatures and ratifications by the parties and, if necessary, subsequent accessions or withdrawals.

Certified extracts from this register may be delivered to States, tribunals, or individuals concerned.

The treaties will not only be registered, but also published. They will appear in a special section of the official journal of the League of Nations, through which they may become known to all.

Moreover, the Council of the League of Nations, actuated by the spirit of Article 18, has authorized the Secretary-General to register and to publish treaties concluded between countries not members of the League, should they request it. The League of Nations thus hopes to realize, within the limits of possibility, the system of open international engagements.

## POLAND AND JEWISH POGROMS

### British Commissioners Report—Why Migration from Poland

From a report rendered to the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs in Great Britain, made by Stuart M. Samuel, the full text of which is to be found in the *New York Times* of July 29, the Jews of the United States have taken ammunition with which to combat the statement of Prince Lumborski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, that the Jews of Poland had not been persecuted.

#### FORCED MIGRATION

As the immigration of Polish Jews to the United States has been so great in the past and bids fair to be even larger in the future, the following quotation from Commissioner Samuel's report is valuable, because it indicates the causes that incite this migration, Canada, like the United States, being a popular terminal for the emigrants. The report says:

Polish statesmen frequently assert that the proportion of Jewish small tradesmen to the general population is too great. If the complaint were limited to this alone, it might safely be left to find its own remedy, for I found that the children of this class were not satisfied to follow the parents' vocation, but were endeavoring, by means of attending technical and other schools, to attain a higher educational and social level. This class, however, little above the pauper, ever finds itself driven back upon itself by the economic restraints which it encounters, until at last, in desperation, it is forced to emigrate. I found but few families that had not one member at least in America or Canada. Experience has shown, as in the case of Ireland, that it is always a disadvantage to a country to have an emigration of despairing people, as these sow the seed of their discontent in other lands. A further remedy for this congestion of occupation would be to introduce into Poland new industries, for which Jews in other countries have evinced special aptitude. The difficulty of securing raw material limits the occupations available at the present time, but it would appear quite feasible to start factories for the manufacture of waterproofing, galoshes, furniture, boots, and clothing.

Doubtless western Jews would be prepared to assist their brethren to reach a higher plane of industrial development,

but unfortunately the Christian Poles, although not undertaking such enterprises to any extent themselves, exhibited distinct hostility to any such suggestion, which would benefit both the Jews and State alike. Many Poles, however, enlarge the demand for a reduction of the number of small Jewish tradesmen to one for the reduction of the Jewish population as a whole. The proposition is fraught with a danger not confined to the Jews; it is a danger to the State. To render the conditions of life so intolerable to the Jew as to force him to leave his native country has ever been followed by disastrous consequences to the country where this form of persecution has been essayed, whereas in every country where the Jew has been granted an effective citizenship he has proved himself a mainstay of law and order. The Jew has usually so much to lose through the consequences of disorder that he ranges himself instinctively on the side of good government. It is for the Poles to choose whether they will follow the example of Great Britain, the United States of America, France, Holland, Italy, and the other liberal-minded States, which have treated the Jew equitably, or link their fate with ancient Egypt, medieval Spain, and modern Russia. It must further be considered that when the Jew is driven out his capital is driven out with him. In fact, in most cases it precedes him, for the poor and helpless Jew is not the first to leave in face of economic persecution such as boycott or the fear of personal safety, but rather he who possesses the means to seek happier conditions of livelihood elsewhere. Thus, at the very time when it is vital to the interest of Poland to import capital, were the suggested policy carried into action, it would have for its result the export of capital. In addition, there is the danger that the better minds amongst non-Jews would not be willing to remain in a country wherein truth and justice are absent.

As a specimen of the facts discovered by the commissioner, we quote the following, referring to events in the city of Pinsk:

*Pinsk.*—The events at Pinsk on the 5th April, 1919, when thirty-five Jews were shot, took place about ten days after the town had been taken from the Bolsheviks by the Polish army. The Polish command had, a day or two before, suffered a reverse at the hands of the Bolsheviks and were in a state of nervousness as to an attack on the town. It seems that two Polish soldiers, one named Kosak, who is now in prison for robbery, and another soldier, since reported as killed in action, informed the military authorities that they had information that the Jews intended to hold a Bolshevik meeting on Saturday in what is known as the People's House, being the headquarters of the Zionists.

The events that followed appear to be so incredible that I think it best to give the evidence of the witnesses. Abraham Feinstein, president of the Zionist Co-operative Society, deposed that about the 28th March he received a letter from the Government Organizer of Co-operative Societies, stating that it was desirable that all co-operative societies in the town should combine, and giving them up to the 7th April to make their decision. He enclosed the government permission for the meeting to take place. The meeting took place on Saturday, the 5th April, and there were about 150 persons present, consisting of men and women. It was decided unanimously to combine. Mr. Baruch Zuckerman, an American, had brought 50,000 marks to be distributed for the holy days. Many of those present went into another room to discuss this, and how the money was to be distributed. Whilst this was going on some boys came in and said soldiers were there to take Jews for forced labor. They all went into the larger hall. Soldiers were shouting and others were stealing food from the refreshment-room. Feinstein ran into a friend's shop on the ground floor to take shelter. Feinstein then hid in Gotleib's store on the ground floor, but was discovered and a soldier was left to guard him. He heard a shot upstairs. Gotleib went out to get some water, and came back and said a dead man was lying in the yard. At 10 an under-officer came and said that about fifty people arrested had been shot dead, and that his turn would come at about 5 o'clock the next morn-

ing. At 1:30 a. m. an under-officer and two soldiers came and sent the guarding soldier away. They robbed him and said: "You will go to the kommandatur, as you will be shot, as all at the meeting were Bolsheviks." One soldier, a Polish under-officer, said he could speak Yiddish, and that he was in the synagogue and heard the Jews arrange to act against the Poles, and that he heard a young man say: "We will have a meeting in the People's House at 5." Feinstein stated it was untrue; then the soldier said he would take 150 roubles to let them go, there being six of them in Gotleib's room, and eventually he consented to take 50 roubles. He then found two pocket-books and took 500 and 600 roubles respectively from them. He then said: "You are free."

A young lady who desired her name not be published, aged about 25, deposed that she went to the People's House to inquire as to whether she was to participate in the American money. Soldiers came in and began to eat food they found in a cupboard. They were seeking young Jews for forced labor. An elderly officer came and said they were all to go into the large room. They searched the people, and the first man searched had over 10,000 roubles. In her opinion, all that followed was to cover the robbery. She confirmed the statement that they were all taken outside the kommandatur. She confirmed the interview with Dr. Bakraba, but added that Dr. Bakraba himself beat a girl named Eisenberg. No question was put to them. They remained in the street. They expected they would be brought into the kommandatur, but were not, and remained in the street. A passer-by named Krasalstchik, who was walking on the pavement with a Miss Polak, was taken by the soldiers and included with the prisoners, and eventually shot. They were then all taken to the market-place and put against the wall of the church. All was dark. She saw some of the women led away a short distance, so she walked out of the line too. All those remaining at the wall were given time to say their last words. A teacher chanted the last Jewish prayers for the dying, and the others repeated them after him. They were then shot dead. The survivors were told their time would come on the morrow, and that they would be hanged. From the wall they were led to the prison. The women were in a separate room. The Polish guard treated them very badly, but the governor of the prison treated them kindly. The wardens said they would be shot. A gendarme came later and they were all led to a room, stripped naked, revolvers put to their heads, and flogged. They were then turned out of the room naked, with their clothes in their hands, into a corridor full of soldiers, who kicked and struck them. They were then sent into another room, where they dressed and were allowed to go free.

So the narrative runs on, with detailed examination of the charges made by the Jews, the answers to them by the Polish officials, high and low, all contributing to induce the commissioner to describe the general situation as "terrible" and one in which Jewish life and property are insecure. The recommendations of the commissioner to his home government, which no doubt have had weight with the British Government, are as follows:

1. That the Polish Government be urged to carry out the clauses of the Minority Treaty of June 28, 1919, in a spirit of sympathy with its Jewish subjects. A State can only be strong when all sections of its inhabitants are working unitedly and in mutual confidence for its welfare.

2. That a genuine, and not a "masked," equality be accorded to the Jewish population of Poland.

3. That all outrages against the person or property of the subject, irrespective of religion or race, should be promptly punished and the names of the delinquents published. This latter action is especially necessary, inasmuch as the State does not punish out of revenge, but as a deterrent to others.

4. That Jews in East Galicia be restored to their official positions in the same manner as non-Jews have been.

5. That Jewish railway officials and employees be restored to their posts in the same manner as non-Jews have been.

6. That no restrictions should be placed upon the number of Jews admitted to the universities.

7. That a decree be published declaring boycotts illegal and ordering all publications advocating boycott to be suspended.

8. That all prisoners in internment camps be brought to immediate trial, and that humane treatment be assured to all interned prisoners.

9. That facilities be afforded for the introduction of new industries into Poland with a view to converting a larger proportion of the Jewish population into producers.

10. That the British Government should assist Jews wishing to emigrate from Poland by providing facilities to proceed to countries such as Palestine, Canada, South Africa, Algeria, and South America, or any other country desiring to receive them.

11. That banks be established possessing the confidence of the Jewish public, so that money might be deposited therein instead of being carried on the person, or concealed in dwellings.

12. That the desirability of a secretary who understands and speaks Yiddish being added to the staff of His Majesty's Legation at Warsaw be considered.

## INTERNATIONAL NOTES

THE SECOND INTERNATIONALE, in session in Geneva, passed resolutions August 4 which are interesting, as indicating the present mood of the more moderate German Socialists as to Germany's responsibility for the war and their own failure to resist the national action. We quote from the correspondent of the *Christian Science Monitor*, who cabled:

"It is noted that the German Social Democratic party regrets that the German revolution happened five years too late, and also that it did not fight with sufficient success against the militarism and the imperialism of its government, specially as regards the direction of foreign affairs, which were withdrawn from the control of Parliament.

"The German Socialist party states that the Germany of Bismarck gravely endangered the peace of the world in the annexation of Alsace-Lorraine in 1871. For the German Socialists the question of Alsace-Lorraine has ceased to exist, and they acknowledge that Imperial Germany committed a new crime against the rights of the people by violating in 1914 the neutrality and independence of Belgium.

"The German Socialists further state that republican Germany recognizes her obligation to these reparations, which are a consequence of the aggression of Imperial Germany after her refusal of arbitration, which was still possible on the eve of the conflict, and renews the declarations of the allied Socialists in 1915, that one of the most profound causes of the war was the capitalist method of rule by stimulation of interests and appetites, but also declares that the immediate cause was principally, if not exclusively, a want of presence of mind aggravated by the unscrupulousness of the German and Austrian governments, which have now been overthrown."

RELIEF AND RECOGNITION FOR AUSTRIAN UNIVERSITY professors by British University authorities we reported and commented upon last month. The poverty and hopelessness of outlook of the Austrian University stu-